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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MILLENNIUM TGA, INC.,) Case No. 11-2258 SC
)
Plaintiff,) ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR
) LEAVE TO TAKE EARLY
v.) DISCOVERY
)
DOES 1-21,)
)
Defendants.)
)

I. INTRODUCTION

On May 6, 2011, Plaintiff Millennium TGA, Inc. ("Plaintiff") filed a Complaint against twenty-one unnamed defendants ("Doe Defendants" or "Does 1-21"), alleging copyright infringement and common law civil conspiracy. ECF No. 1 ("Compl."). On May 12, 2011, the Court denied Plaintiff's ex parte application to take early third-party discovery in order to identify the Doe Defendants. ECF No. 8 ("May 12, 2011 Order"). The Court found that Plaintiff's common law civil conspiracy action did not support its request for early discovery, because Plaintiff had not established it could survive a motion to dismiss. Id. at 5. The Court found that Plaintiff's copyright claim also did not support its request, because Plaintiff had failed to allege a viable claim against the twenty-one Doe Defendants which would render their joinder in this action proper. Id.

1 Plaintiff has since filed a First Amended Complaint ("FAC")
2 and a second ex parte application to take early discovery. ECF
3 Nos. 9 ("FAC"), 10 ("Second Application"). For the following
4 reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's Second Application.

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6 **II. BACKGROUND**

7 Plaintiff produces and distributes adult entertainment. FAC ¶
8 6. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that it owns the copyright to
9 an adult video, "Ladyboy-Ladyboy-Kae" ("the Work"). Id. ¶ 7.
10 Plaintiff claims that this Work "is the subject of a copyright
11 registration application and the application is currently pending
12 in the United States Copyright Office." Id. ¶ 20.

13 BitTorrent is, in Plaintiff's words, a popular Internet
14 protocol "allowing for 'peer-to-peer' data exchanging." Id. ¶ 8.
15 It is a decentralized file-sharing system allowing a large number
16 of users (in Internet parlance, a "swarm") to distribute a data
17 file by exchanging pieces of the file with each other, so that each
18 user eventually obtains a whole copy of the file. Id. ¶¶ 11-13.

19 Plaintiff alleges that its Work "has been uploaded to
20 virtually every one of the major BitTorrent piracy websites
21 worldwide and has been the subject of large-scale piracy." Id. ¶
22 7. Plaintiff claims that Doe Defendants are twenty-one individual
23 BitTorrent users who unlawfully reproduced and distributed the Work
24 through BitTorrent. Id. ¶ 8. Plaintiff alleges "on information
25 and belief" that "each Defendant was part of the same swarm sharing
26 the same work." Id. ¶ 23. Plaintiff also submits the declaration
27 of Peter Hansmeier ("Hansmeier"), who claims to be a technician at
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1 Media Copyright Group, LLC ("MCG"), an Internet piracy monitoring
2 company enlisted by Plaintiff to monitor peer-to-peer distribution
3 of its copyrighted works. Second Application Ex. A. Hansmeier
4 declares that he used MCG's proprietary forensic software to
5 identify a swarm that was sharing Plaintiff's work, observe
6 Defendants' infringing activity, and obtain Internet Protocol
7 ("IP") addresses for each of the twenty-one Doe Defendants. Id. ¶
8 15. Attached to its FAC is a list of twenty-one IP addresses, the
9 date and time of each alleged infringement, and the Internet
10 Service Provider ("ISP") associated with each IP address. Ex. A
11 ("IP Log").

12 Plaintiff claims that due to BitTorrent's decentralized
13 nature, it can only identify the names and addresses of individuals
14 associated with these IP addresses by subpoenaing the ISPs
15 associated with these IP addresses. Id. Plaintiff seeks leave to
16 serve Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 third-party subpoenas on
17 eight ISPs -- Dataframe Logistics, Covad Communications, Cox
18 Communications, Verizon Online, Charter Communication, Road Runner
19 HoldCo, Comcast Cable Communications, and AT&T Internet Services --
20 to compel them to provide the name, address, telephone number, e-
21 mail address, and media access control address of each Doe
22 Defendant. See Second Application; IP Log.

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24 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

25 Generally, a party may not initiate discovery before the
26 parties have met and conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
27 Procedure 26(f). However, a court may authorize earlier discovery
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1 "for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests
2 of justice." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d). The requesting party must
3 demonstrate good cause for earlier discovery. See Semitool, Inc.
4 v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002).

5 According to the Ninth Circuit:

6 [W]here the identity of alleged defendants will
7 not be known prior to the filing of a
8 complaint[,] . . . the plaintiff should be
9 given an opportunity through discovery to
identify the unknown defendants, unless it is
clear that discovery would not uncover the
identities, or that the complaint would be
dismissed on other grounds.

10 Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980). For
11 leave to conduct discovery to identify a Doe defendant, the moving
12 party must: (1) identify the defendant with enough specificity to
13 allow the Court to determine whether the defendant is a real person
14 or entity who could be sued in federal court; (2) recount the steps
15 taken to locate the defendant; (3) show that its action could
16 survive a motion to dismiss; and (4) file a request for discovery
17 with the Court identifying the persons or entities on whom
18 discovery process might be served and for which there is a
19 reasonable likelihood that the discovery process will lead to
20 identifying information. Columbia Ins. Co. v. seescandy.com, 185
21 F.R.D. 573, 578-80 (N.D. Cal. 1999).

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24 IV. DISCUSSION

25 The Court finds that Plaintiff has shown good cause for
26 limited expedited discovery. Expedited discovery is appropriate
27 because ISPs typically retain subscriber logs for only a short
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1 period of time before destroying the information. A third-party
2 subpoena appears to be the only way Plaintiff can identify
3 Defendants, and Plaintiff must identify them in order to effect
4 service of process. In its Second Application and the documents
5 filed in support of it, Plaintiff has identified the Defendants
6 with the required specificity, recounted the steps taken to locate
7 Defendants, and shown that its action could survive a motion to
8 dismiss.

9 The Court denied Plaintiff's first application because it
10 found that there was no theory of liability under which the twenty-
11 one Defendants would be joined properly in the action under Rule
12 20. May 12, 2010 Order at 5. Under Rule 20(a)(1), defendants are
13 properly joined if

14 (A) any right to relief is asserted against
15 them jointly, severally, or in the alternative
16 with respect to or arising out of the same
transaction, occurrence, or series of
transactions or occurrences; and

17 (B) any question of law or fact common to all
18 defendants will arise in the action.

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2).

20 The Court wrote that "Doe Defendants' individual and separate
21 alleged reproductions of Plaintiff's Work -- which occurred over
22 the span of twenty days" did not satisfy Rule 20(a)(1)(A)'s "same
23 transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences"
24 language, and that Plaintiff had not alleged a "plausible theory
25 that the Doe Defendants are jointly or severally liable (or liable
26 in the alternative) for each respective reproduction and
27 distribution." Id.

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1 Plaintiff cures this deficiency by alleging in the FAC that
2 the twenty-one Defendants participated in a single "swarm" in which
3 Plaintiff's Work was reproduced and distributed. This allegation
4 is plausible in light of the level of detail provided by the
5 Hansmeier declaration and the relative temporal proximity of the
6 alleging acts. As such, each Doe Defendant is alleged to have
7 participated in a scheme to distribute the Work by sharing pieces
8 of the computer file comprising the Work with the other Doe
9 Defendants.

10 For these reasons, Plaintiff's Request for early discovery is
11 GRANTED.

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13 **v. CONCLUSION**

14 For the above reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff Millennium
15 TGA, Inc.'s Second Application for leave to take early discovery.
16 Within thirty (30) days of this Order, Plaintiff shall serve Rule
17 45 subpoenas seeking the name, address, phone number, e-mail
18 address, and Media Access Control address associated with Internet
19 Protocol addresses identified in Exhibit A on the Internet Service
20 Providers identified in Exhibit A to Plaintiff's First Amended
21 Complaint. The subpoena shall include a copy of the First Amended
22 Complaint, this Order and the Court's May 12, 2011 Order. ISPs
23 shall have thirty (30) days from the date of service upon them to
24 serve Does with a copy of the subpoena, the FAC, and the orders.
25 ISPs may serve Does using any reasonable means, including written
26 notice sent to Does' last known address, transmitted either by
27 first-class mail or via overnight service. ISPs and each Doe shall
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1 have thirty (30) days from the date of their service to file any
2 motions in this court contesting the subpoena (including a motion
3 to quash or modify the subpoena). If that thirty-day period lapses
4 without Does or the ISPs contesting the subpoena, the ISPs shall
5 have ten (10) days to produce to Plaintiff the information
6 responsive to the subpoena with respect to Doe 1. The ISPs shall
7 preserve all subpoenaed information pending the ISPs' delivering
8 such information to Plaintiff or the final resolution of a timely
9 filed and granted motion to quash the subpoena with respect to such
10 information. Plaintiff may use any information disclosed in
11 response to a subpoena solely to protect its rights under the
12 Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

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14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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16 Dated: July 22, 2011


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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE